

Table 5. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry division and selected case types, 1999-2001

Indiana

Industry division	Total cases			Lost workday cases									Cases without lost workdays		
				Total ²			With days away from work ³			With days of restricted work activity only					
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
All industries including															
State and local government ⁴	8.0	7.6	7.4	3.8	3.4	3.3	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	4.3	4.1	4.1
Private industry ⁴	8.3	7.6	7.6	3.9	3.5	3.5	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	4.4	4.0	4.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁴	8.7	8.8	8.6	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.0	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.1	4.2	4.7	4.6
Mining ⁵	4.6	5.0	6.4	3.3	3.7	4.2	2.6	2.9	3.2	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.4	2.2
Construction	9.4	7.7	7.6	4.2	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.7	2.6	1.0	0.7	0.8	5.2	4.3	4.2
Manufacturing	11.9	11.4	10.8	5.6	5.2	4.9	2.4	2.2	1.8	3.3	3.0	3.1	6.2	6.2	5.9
Durable goods	12.3	11.7	11.7	5.6	5.0	5.0	2.5	2.1	2.0	3.2	2.9	3.0	6.7	6.7	6.7
Nondurable goods	10.5	10.5	8.4	5.6	5.8	4.5	2.1	2.3	1.2	3.6	3.5	3.3	4.8	4.8	3.9
Transportation and public utilities ⁶	10.1	7.7	7.7	6.0	4.6	4.3	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.9	1.5	1.6	4.1	3.1	3.3
Wholesale and retail trade	6.6	5.7	6.5	2.8	2.7	2.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.3	3.8	3.1	3.9
Wholesale trade	6.7	5.7	5.9	3.6	3.4	3.3	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.5	3.1	2.3	2.6
Retail trade	6.6	5.8	6.8	2.6	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	4.0	3.4	4.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.2	1.3	1.2
Services	5.7	5.5	5.9	2.7	2.7	2.8	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.5	3.0	2.9	3.0
State and local government	6.3	7.6	6.4	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.7	0.7	1.0	0.7	3.6	4.8	4.0
State government	5.0	5.4	5.0	2.3	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	2.7	3.1	2.6
Local government	6.9	8.7	7.1	2.8	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.7	0.8	1.2	0.8	4.0	5.7	4.7

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers
(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁶ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁷ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.